THE SECOND ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT WINCHESTER.

The second division of the Archæological Association have met in great strength at Winchester during the past week. Lord Northampton it seems came from abroad to preside, and was supported at the opening meeting, on Tuesday, by Lord Ashburton, Sir Wm. Erle, the Count Mortara, the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, Sirs J. Boileau, S. R. Glynne, M.P., Wm. Heathcote, M.P., and R. G. Simeon, Barts.; Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt.; the very Rev. the Deans of Westminster, Winchester, Ely, and Hereford; the Revs. the Master of the University and Warden of New College, Oxford; the Warden and Principal of St. Mary's College, Winchester; the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., J. B. East, Esq., M.P., E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., General Frederick, Colonels Vandeleur and Colville; Captain Pearson; Revs. H. Addington, J. G. Bedford, F. C. Blackstone, Dr. Bliss, &c.

On taking the chair, the president said, "Archæology had been justly called the handmaid of history; without it history would have been little more than a skeleton—it re-animated, as it were, the marrow, the bones, and the colours of life itself. Without the discovery of antiquity history would have failed to guide the path of the statesmen of former times. They must consider those changes which time and the progress of human ingenuity had produced. He understood that a notion had been entertained that this meeting was in some degree a political meeting; but such a proposition was so truly absurd, that he thought he was not called upon to deny it. It had also been supposed that this meeting was of a polemical character—a supposition not founded in fact. When he saw himself surrounded by so many ornaments of the church of England, and in the midst of such ecclesiastical monuments, which adorned a city that boasted of William of Wykeham, as the founder of its college, and the church of St. Cross, it was evident that it was not for the discussion of any polemical subjects that they were now assembled. If there was a difference among the members of the established church of this country, however deeply it was to be lamented, that was a circumstance with which the society had nothing to do. All it called upon its friends to do was to join with them in lending their aid to maintain those sacred edifices dedicated to the service of God. Although they had met together on the present occasion for the consideration of archæological subjects, still there was no reason why they should not discuss the wars of the roses, while they abstained from discussing the religious differences of the nineteenth century. With these differences the society had nothing to do. It was not its province to revive any unfortunate differences which might have arisen amongst archæologists. It stood by itself on its own merits, but holding out the hand of fellowship and friendship to every man who was willing to join its ranks.

The Dean of Westminster read an able paper in defence of Archæology. The antiquary was looked upon by some as at best a harmless creature, and to a certain extent the reproach and ridicule thrown upon him may have been deserved. How this had arisen they might inquire hereafter, but at present they would turn to other matters. They would look to the noble fellowship of bygone ages, which had made them what they now were, a link in the golden chain from the beginning to the end. Time had been likened to an old beggar putting good deeds into his wallet. They would look with earnestness and love into the wallet to see what those good deeds really were, and how brought about. This, then, was their purpose, to reproduce old times, watch with care over them, as a witness of that which was and is not; not considering the dust as precious as the writing it bore, but setting upon it a true value; with a scrutinizing, but no irreverent eye, to open the barrow, the monument, and ancient grave, linger over their words and deeds, of the thoughts they were thinking, and help us to reconstruct the busy active past—thus linking past and present. The history of the past exhorts all to venture on like noble deeds. Marathon, Thermopylæ, Agincourt, Trafalgar, the bowmen of Henry V., and Nelson's sailor, alike made example, and said, "Thou art the child of brave men, who never feared, never yielded;" who would say, "Kill me, but I never will be a slave." Come what danger there will, he was prepared to meet it. But there were also peaceful bonds—one language, one common history, one birthplace, were the sinews that bound the past to the present. There were the seed and the bud, the virtues and the vices. We must know our father lives ere we can live. Without the past there is no future. We see this even in infancy; to its unformed age all is present. It has no future till it has made a past, and it is on the mouldering monuments of antiquity making our past that we must build our future. The man who is a trifler in antiquity would be a trifler still did his mind take any other turn. Servile he must have been whether he gathered rusted coins, or, being a bookworm, became a mere pedant. There are those who, while ages have rolled away, would cling to their forms, but the spirit having left them, we cannot go back to them; we maintain there is a life in the past and in the present which have linked them to each other. These false claimants deny faith in the present life—they point to the liberality of former times, and will not allow we have the same quickening spirit within us now. They would make us unreal; they would dress the old man in the clothes of his childhood, thinking with such would come back the joyous days of youth. How unlike the spirit of one of those revered ancestors who, if he could rise up among us, would feel compassion for such a one, who could degrade the man to the mere outside shell. We see in the arraugement of churches much to love and study in their minutest details; but while we notice the hagioscope, we cannot forget the ill view afforded to the spectator; and admiring the intersecting aisle, its external magnificence, and the beauty of the lengthened chancel, we cannot forget that it shut in the clergy and shut out the laity. Looking to ancient monuments and matters of history, yielding ourselves to the power within us, let us only use them as incentives to action; let us view them not as worn-out customs, but that we may fashion for ourselves the outward circumstances we need.

The Dean of Winchester, Professor Whewell, and others, afterwards addressed the meeting. Dr. Plumptre took credit to the Gothic Architectural Society, at Oxford, for being the first in the field to revive a taste and knowledge of architecture amongst the clergy.

On Wednesday the cathedral and the church of St. Cross were examined, and in the evening papers were read by the Rev. J. B. Deane on the early uses of Druidical temples, Mr. E. A. Freeman on the architecture of St. Cross, and the Rev. J. L. Pettit on Romsey church.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

As H. M. the Queen is now one of the subscribers for the rebuilding of the dome of Cologne, every thing connected with that grand conception of the middle ages becomes of still greater interest. The splendid painted glass windows, which the King of Bavaria has promised to furnish, have already been begun at Munich, by the artists intrusted with that task, Professor H. Von Hess, Inspector Ainmuller, and Mr. A. Muller. The next works in extent and beauty, which are now in hand, at the royal establishment for painted glass at Munich, are the large windows destined for the new dome of Agram, and made by order of the chapter. The three chief middle windows of the great choir have to receive these rich ornaments. The chief *picture* will represent the transfiguration of the holy Virgin, aside which will be the two patrons of Hungaria kneeling. The smaller *lunettes* around will contain various architectural ornaments. The glass paintings of the church of St. Mary, in the suburb of Munich, have been completed and placed some time ago. J. L.

Reservoir in Greenwich Park.—The authorities having given instructions to form the threatened reservoir in Greenwich-park for the purpose of supplying the hospital with water in case of fire, the work was commenced last week. Some of the residents of Greenwich look upon it as an encroachment upon the rights of the public; while others, viewing it as a necessary evil, suggest making it as ornamental as possible, and propose erecting a large oval-shaped stone basin with a fountain in the centre.

PAYMENT TO BUILDERS FOR ESTIMATING WORK NOT EXECUTED

We state the following case without comment, as we may be only partially in possession of the circumstances. Mr. C., a builder, was requested to estimate for the erection of a public-house with the understanding that the tenders would be opened in the presence of the parties. Having made his estimate and delivered it, he hears nothing more of it, but ultimately learns that the first intention has been abandoned, and that the surveyor is preparing plans for a smaller house. Thinking it unjust that he should lose his time and trouble, he applied for compensation, and was told that his tender was not the lowest, and therefore that he had lost nothing by the abandonment of the plan. Not considering himself bound to believe this, as the tenders had been opened privately, he claimed five pounds and summoned the party who employed him, to the Court of Requests on his refusal to pay it. After two hearings a verdict was given, last week, in favour of the builder, and he agreed to accept three pounds, the employer paying the builder's witness and all expenses.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS RELATING TO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, &c., GRANTED FOR ENGLAND.

Furnished by Mr. A. Prince, of the Office for Patents of Inventions, Lincoln's-inn Fields, London.

[SIX MONTHS FOR ENROLMENT.]

William Young, of Paisley, manufacturer and dyer, and Archibald McNair, of the same town, merchant, for certain improvements in the construction and means of manufacturing apparatus for conducting electricity. August 4.

Charles Henry Joseph Forret, of Lille, in France, but now of 17, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate, gentleman, for a new and improved Archimedean screw, which he calls "Davaine's Screw." August 4.

Peter Francis Maire, of Mark-lane, merchant, for improvements in combining iron and other materials for the purpose of constructing bridges, roofs, arches, floors, and other similar structures. August 5.

Francis Taylor, of Romsey, Hants, surgeon, for improvements in giving alarm in case of fire, and in extinguishing fire. August 6.

John Evans, of Kensington, gentleman, for a new perazotic product, and its application to the arts. August 7.

Henry Smith, of Liverpool, engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of wheels for railways, and in springs for railway carriages, and in axle guards for railway carriages. August 7.

Henry Emanuel, of Pond-street, Hampstead, gentleman, for improvements in atmospheric railways. August 7.

Peter Armand Lecomte de Fontainemoreau of Skinner's-place, Size-lane, for certain improvements in apparatus for raising and supporting vessels and other floating or sunken bodies, and its application for the better preservation of life and property. August 7.

Peter Higson, of Clifton, Lancaster, mining engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for connecting and disconnecting the steam-engine, or other motive power with or from the load, or other matter to be driven or moved. August 9.

Thomas Henry Russell, of Wednesbury, Stafford, tube manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of welded iron tubes. August 14.

Thomas Oxley, of Westminster-road, civil engineer, for certain improvements in constructing and propelling vessels and in the machinery connected therewith. August 22.

Mathieu Francois Isoard, of Paris for improvements in obtaining motive power. August 28.

Charing Cross Bridge.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this bridge (better known at present as the Hungerford Suspension Bridge), it appeared from the report of the directors, that "during the period the bridge has been opened, nearly 14,000 persons daily have used it," and that "on two or three occasions there had been between 14,000 and 15,000 persons upon it, and it remained perfectly unshaken." It is in contemplation to lease the bridge to the Central Terminus Railway Company for 186,000*l.*, the proprietors to receive half their capital in cash, and half in shares in the new company.

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